

Obulid This
March 2nd 1816

Professor Asa Gray:

Dear Sir: I can
today send you by H. S. Elliott,
a small box of dried plants
from Eland. They accomplished
their long journey very carefully,
and arriving here, and I understand,

before your time, Mr. Bradley
had gone to Colorado for his health,
and I was so occupied with finishing
that I couldn't attend to
selecting, and preserving a portion
of the specimen for my husband.
This long delay is much regretted
by myself, as well as by Mr. Brad-
ley. It is on 't of writing, and writing
and to thank, I informed you

great difficulties, and confor-
mably disturbed the order of their
original arrangement. The con-
tents of the Ibrahim do not
in many instances, correspond
to the classification as labeled
on the Ibrahim.

The Catalogue of the
Specimens I will forward to you
by mail, at once. The few com-
pacts of the Stein Box increased
a thousand fold, it would thus
int. inadequately express the grati-
tude felt by each of us, for the
immeasurable kindness you bestow
on our studies in Potany. Trusting
that the package may safely
reach you, and that you will
accept it not so much for its
intrinsic value, as a testimo-
nial of what we once prud to do,

I am very dear Sir.

Yours very respectfully

W. B. Gladly

May 15
1962
Mount of Siam

1. Sciacaceae

it common on red. drifts dark brown. large, nutty, odor, excremen ^{odor.}

2. Sciacaceae

Butt. for its drifts grow its small, sandy gray leafs. Flowers in ^{conoid umbels.}

3. Felcid. Aspidium

Tall, once simple, simple serrate, lower triangular in outline.

4. Felcid. Aspidium

Tall, once simple pinnate pinnatifid, Indusium reniform.

5. Felcid.

Branching by rosettes, once simple. Fertile found with contracted ^{pinnae}

6. Felcid. Aspidium

Tufted, both sub. ones simple, Indusium.

7. Felcid. Adiantum

Small on walls, ones simple, Rooting from the runners like ^{tips.}

8. Orchidaceae

Terrestrial. Spur long. Lip. halberd-shaped, petals broad, anthers all ^{conver-}

9. Orchidaceae

Terrestrial. Spur long. Lip. halberd-shaped, petals broad, anthers all ^{conver-}

10. Scitamineae

Tall leaves 3-panched! flowers large, white, curving bells with yellow ^{stigma.}

11. Hypoxidaceae

Leaves common on sandy slopes near the sea-shore.

12. Icarthaceae

Leaves lanceolate, cordate. Flowers white - shiny.

13. Peliaceae

Leaves with tendril-like tips. Fls. shiny, orange & yellow - terminal ^{out}

14. Lepidionosae

Shrub - trailing over brush. in. in. & s. steep & east. Between 1000' and 1500' the plant, anthers 2 found, calyx 5-clft.

15. Orchidaceae

Terrestrial, much like No. 8. spur very long. Lip with broad lateral lobes.

16. Leguminosae Dermatium (?)

Los compound, one leaflet only, calyx 2-lipped, 4-parted, distally ^{flame} 4

17. Leguminosae Dermatium (?)

Bladder. sub. los 3-foliate - butterfly-like. But a lower folded up! in ^{edges} 2.

18. Leguminosae

Los compound, leaflets which is twice round head long oval.

19. Incantaceae

Very small, fls. in many rose-pinkish spikes, stamens 7, calyx 2-cells.

20. Leguminosae

Los 3-foliate, bracts large - round in 2 double ranks!

21. Convolutaceae Siomaea

Giantic, trailing, floral. flord 4 in deep white, not 3-celled.

22. Convolutaceae

Very large - climbing, fls. deep pink - bell shaped.

23. Convolutaceae

Stout, woody, almost shrubby. fls. pink. bell-shaped. light pink and 4-cells.

24. Convolutaceae Opomora

3-lobed leaves - pale blue flowers - 2-cells

25. Convolutaceae

Digitate. 3-lobed lvs. fls. in raceme clusters. white.

26. Convolutaceae

Leaves cordate, fls. clustered, with a kind of leaf covering back.

27. Convolutaceae

Small lanceolate lvs. cordate or auricled bases.

38. Leguminosae

Ivs. small, 3-foliate

39. Leguminosae

Stems, flowers long, lvs. 3-foliate red blossoms,

40. Leguminosae Coriaria

Ivs. hirs. trifoliate, lvs. dark green colored leaf, in pendulous racemes

41. Leguminosae Deshmoldiaceae

Ivs. oval to lanceolate, compound of 1 leaflet, pod transversely ribbed.

42. Leguminosae

Small grass-like, lvs. trifoliate, stipules & bracts alike, pod round

43. Scrophulariaceae

very long, with dingy brown - yellow flowers related to No. 110.

44. Apocynaceae

Fine, large oval lvs. pubescent down, yellow rotolo fragrant fls.

45. A.

A very tender vine - lvs. palmate 5-7 cleft, fruit 3 angled.

46. Urticaceae

Common ivy-like very sticky,

47. Sapindaceae

lvs. yellow round heads.

48. Gramineae

Tall 4-6' spike nodding, long, narrow, branched,

49. Gramineae

Very like the above but smaller.

50. Gramineae

Very long, long pointed spikes.

51. Gramineae

lvs. cylindrical, narrow, like pointed head.

42. Gramineae

lvs. hirs. lvs. red, red long lvs.

43. Gramineae Gramineae

hirs. outis. small heads & acute, 2-3 in. long, long, ^{longest} awl.

44. Gramineae

hirs. small spikelets than 43, & clumped all one.

45. Gramineae

Tall, spikelets drooping - flowers herbaceous, long-armed.

46. Gramineae

Tall, lvs. sharp-pointed tails, rest.

47. Gramineae

lvs. in clusters, long, narrow, lvs. like 46, flowers long, long-armed.

48. Gramineae

lvs. like 46 & more sharp than 46, long-spiculated tails, grass.

49. Gramineae

Tall - very handsome, like 48, but long-armed.

50. Gramineae Gramineae

Pointing from tip - rimas deeply lobed.

51. Gramineae

Velvety lvs. bran-colored fls.

52. Gramineae Gramineae

Velvety or purple corollas - sometimes doubled.

53. Gramineae

Convoluted vine with simple lvs. long spike of white fls. ^{Madagascar}

54. Gramineae

spike of straw-colored small fragrant fls.

55. Leguminosae

Short, small 3-foliate lvs. - inflated pods.

84. Simocaraceae

Small shrub 2-3' tall. leaves 3-foliate.

85. Liquiritiaceae 1

Errect herb - yellow fls - inflated pods. Bangkok.

86. Leguminosae I *Desmodium* (?)

Small 3-foliate herb. Brown hairy bracts. a dairy plant.

87. Leguminosae I

errect, several-foliate - white fls. standard blackish abov.
no umbell.

88. Leguminosae I

tiny - 3-foliate, rhomboid odd leaflets, only blots! thin bracts

89. Leguminosae I

tiny 3-foliate, ovate leaflets. pale fls - in scanty racemes.

90. _____

tiny plant in thickets - radical, oval lvs. fls - minute pano-

91. _____

Low weed. errect. 4-petaled fls corolla.

92. Leguminosae I *Grotalaria* (?)

tiny, hairy, simple leaved - inflated pods.

93. Leguminosae I

tiny - 3-foliate lvs. varies much in lvs & shape - oval to lanceolate 1-4' fls - purplish.

94. Proteaceae

lvs - stiff. fls - 5-petaled lvs. twisted or wavy

95. Rubiaceae (?)

scrubby - tiny 3, yellowish lvs - fls - close corolla - fragrant.

96. Leguminosae I

Plant with single! hairy, spatulate lvs - yellow fls - low erect.

97. Mimosaceae

leaf short - lvs large rose color.

98. -

tiny, min 2-lipped flower w/ 5 lvs. on side of long stem.

99. Leguminosae I

tiny - low cult. fls blue, surpassing to inch & 1/2", from annual.

100. Leguminosae I

errect herb suberect, odd-pinnate lvs. fls rose red in racemes.

101. Leguminosae I

tiny trailing & twining, 3-foliate leaves reticulated lvs.

102. Malvaceae

tree, large branched yellow - bell-shaped blossoms.

103. Leguminosae I (?)

bracts, leaves folded at joint of joint, coarse 1-7 pinnate lvs with adhesion glands, lvs imbricated.

104. Leguminosae I (?)

plant not gummy, 3-foliate obvolute odd leaflets, raceme-like lvs.

105. Leguminosae I

gummy as 103. Bracts hairy - red. very conspicuous, deciduous

106. Commelinaceae *Tradescantia*

common - linear lanceolate lvs. fls blue, not in curious spikes

107. Commelinaceae *Tradescantia*

the spiky - one-sided - imbricated in conspicuous bracts,

108. Commelinaceae *Tradescantia*

much like last - hairy lvs, + stem.

109. Scrophulariaceae

A butty plant with violet-colored bell-shaped 2-lipped fls.

110. Scrophulariaceae

low - in mats. brown - purple fls. related to 33 & this last.

111. Leguminosae *Grotalaria* (?)

Palmate lvs - stem - inflated pink veins fls.

112. Leguminosae ? luzonjamonens ?
St. hair - lvs. simple 4-8 pms. fls. yellow with red streaks.

113. Leguminosae ?
much like the above - stem prickly! large. fls. smooth

114. Oxyanthellaceae Tribulus terrestris ?
lvs. pinnate opposite, unequal. fls. yellow. fruit with spines.

115. Verbenaceae
low - long trailing. lvs. with aroma like sage - fls. blue 2-lipped

116. Fabaceae ?
blue fls. nearly regular. in very long spikes. - also cult.
Gramineae to. Chlorideae
spikes digitate - not spreading, equal. spikelets pubescent below

117. Gramineae Belaginella
fallio - rest.

? Gramineae
linear lvs. rows purple blossoms - allied to Pennisetum.

12. Convolvulaceae
much like 27 - but leaves rounded at base - blunt calyx -

123. Iconthraceae
cuff - yellow fls. - erect. herbaceous - with spinous stems anywhere.

124. Gramineae Crapontix
spikelets erate with pedicels as long as they - quite pale not hirsute
not acute.

125. Gramineae
much like 44. but lvs. not clammy. lvs. thin - flat.

126. Gramineae
deciduous, stiff. large. fertile fls. capitate, sandy beach.

127. Gramineae
broad thin flat lvs. spikes one-sided panicled - purple anthers

126. Dyuraceae
low tree, small, sparingly branched. lvs. -

127. Sympacaceae
low 2'-5' bushy - heads full-flowered. fruit, size -

128. Sympacaceae
large. 1'-1½' succulent, scrubby plants -

129. Amaranthaceae
succulent stems - fls. with pink bracts in axillary clusters.

130. Gramineae
small - spike simple short.

131. Gramineae
large, spikes simple, hard, sticks in clothing.

132. Gramineae Daethyloctenium
digitate 1-sided spikes - 2-4 in number - coarse, outer glume
inner.

133. Gramineae
fall, digitate.

134. Gramineae
related to 44. & 123. panicled very large & open. lvs. flat & broad - not clammy

135. Boraginaceae
hirsute -

136. Leguminosae
one 3-foliate rhomboid odd leaflet - found only in fruit.

137. Compositae
thin hairy plant.

138. Leguminosae
one 3-foliate large. fls. rose-color, fragrant evening.

139. Convolvulaceae
trailing, littoral. lvs. retuse. thick - fls. rose, pink

147. Euphorbiaceae Tap-Tree
common hedge plant. large lvs. + unusual fls. with double petals

148. Leguminosae II
tree-plant. fls. cream-color. large. petals 5 near 3, equal. cult.

149. Gramineae
spikes separate into joints.

150. Gramineae
lvs. oval-lanceolate. large. spikelets panicled. brown.

151. Gramineae
lvs. long linear. revolute-panicles nearly white.

152. Gramineae
very loose panicle.

153. Cyperaceae
spikelets very small. + loosely clustered.

154. Cyperaceae
large spikelets in loose panicled clusters.

155. Gramineae
large brown heads.

156. Gramineae
digitate, green spikes.

157. Gramineae
panicle

158. Gramineae
very large loose panicle.

159. Convolvulaceae ?
various species. dodder-like.

160. Compositae
fls. all tubular - yellow

161. Scrophulariaceae
common red fls. yellow.

162. Labiatae
much like an Ocimum. fls. large. lavender colored. + some

163. Pontederiaceae
common. ditched + canals - fls. sky-blue.

164. Pandanaceae
large bushy shrub. fls. showy. purple. no fruit.

165. Pandanaceae
common. cult. plant. purple or green. very-when.

166. Phocynaceae *Dimca Rosa*
cult. fls. pink varying to white.

167. Malvaceae *Abutilon* (?)
common. velvety lvs. yellow fls.

168. Burseraceae
dioecious. fls. buff-color. rug. sind. or round. sticky.

169. Burseraceae
dioecious. fls. white. fruit a puffy, orange-red cucumber.

170. Scitamineae

58. Braceae ^{pinnae,}
common edible. its female or male, divisions almost equal
59. Urticaceae ^{Polystichum?}
large, coarsely once pinnatifid, veins reticulated, round round.

60. Scitamineae.
Lvs raceme 1-sided curved. fls on upper side.

61. Combretaceae ^{Quisqualis?}
vine cultivated fls shiny red.

62. Scitamineae
lvs 2. orbicular lying flat on ground. fls white & purple ^{long, 2. 4.}

63. L _____
Tree or shrub. ^{amens,} opposite alternate lvs. fls in linear spikes. abundant

64. _____
vine. fls strong-scented granular yellow in clusters.

65. Euphorbiaceae.

66. _____
vine with broad cordate, acuminate lvs. fls inconspicuous. fruit winged or bracted.

67. Bonvolulaceae ^{Tanino.} Guamoclit vulgaris -
Syrup vine - introduced about 1856. tends to become spont.

68. Scrophulariaceae ^{Tanino.} Gesleria juncea
introduced from India. cult. only.

69. Gramineae
common in dry places - escaping from cultivation

70. Scrophulariaceae ^{all flying one way.}
common. cult. lvs shrub. fls white. like a flock of birds

71. _____
Buttler's Amomum introduced.

182. Convolvulaceae
common lvs red. with white streaks.

183. Ottaminaceae ^{Gaura} Gordonia
with red or yellow fls.

184. Scitamineae id. Gaura
cream-colored large fls. at places.

185. Leguminosae ^{Guam.} Phaseolus
lvs twice pinnate but with only 4 leaflets. fruit now runned.

186. Scrophulariaceae
plant with spikes of pretty pink smooth fls.

187. Gramineae.
tall. lvs. very hairy lvs. & sheaths. spikes raceme or panicle.

188. Leguminosae ^{large.} Phaseolus
Tree - trifoliate. with large varnished flts. fls numerous corolla.

189. Acanthaceae
Lvs. procumbent. fls $\frac{1}{2}$ with 2 almost entire lvs. recurved. bracts smooth.

190. Acanthaceae
lvs. hairy. fls minute. lilac-colored in whorl-like whorls.

191. Leguminosae ^{closed on fls & fruit - pod 2-valved 1-2 seeded.}
near relative of No. 188. lvs of 1 large lft. bracts broad heart-shaped

192. Bonvolulaceae
lvs winged bracted lvs cordate acuminate. fls white. calyx serrated. pod 4-seeded.

193. Gabiaceae
lvs. without aroma. fls 4-9 in opposite clusters. white. upper lip narrow arched. lower spreading. calyx 10. stamens 4.

194. Acanthaceae
lvs pubescent. no bracteate rosette-like spikes. spikes like those of No. 189.

195. _____
lvs with glaucous green hairs. stipulate lvs which are 2, naked acute, with a projection of central midrib in the form

196. Smilacaceae berry large. true a few. Jan. 18.
vine, leaves incurrent, lvs pinnate, fls minute yellow, fruit red.

197. Leguminosae I vine 3-foliate, fls purple lead-color, ovary 4-winged, fruit
ing 4-winged, pod edible. Jan. 18.

198. Sapindaceae stem triangular, leafy to top, fls in a long panicle, grain ^{small} white.

199. Gramineae small, spikelets brown.

200. Gramineae tall-pinnate, shot-awned - lvs broad flat, ditched.

201. Leguminosae II bush - about 14-foliate, fls earthy large, yellow.

202. Violaceae herb. resembling *Violaceae* ^{is distinct}, fls white, fruit black

203. Fabaceae Lantana common hedge-plant, lvs orange-red, angles with recurved bristles

204. Messerschiaceae Mangifera Indica cult, tree. Jan - Feb.

205. Araliaceae " St. John's Aralia" fls cream color large fragrant

206. Gramineae ditched common, stem with prickles.

207. — shrub with short old looking 4-petaled fls.

208. — aquatic, floating fls white resembling *Dayanthus*

209. — shrub - fls small in long loose racemes -

210. Gramineae silvery-spiked, lvs radical very long 30-40 used for ^{straw} hats

211. Gramineae rather coarse, pinnate - moist places.

212. Sytracaceae rather large spikelets - twice umbellate.

213. Rubiaceae Gardinia (?) tall shrub with waxy adhensive lvs - fls large white May.

214. Leguminosae ^{inflorescences hairy} low plant, woody, & branching. lvs linear simple, pods hairy

215. Loranthaceae ^{opposite, berries small, sessile. Stems} parasites on other parasites? leafless stem modified, branches

216. Loranthaceae ^{two more common but, p.} parasite with lvs opposite, bracts coriaceous fls smaller than in

217. Orchidaceae terrestrial Platanthera (?) ^{May} flowering scapes with bracts only - flowers white open ^{shady} spots.

218. Orchidaceae Epiphytic ^{Shrub} fls. large, yellow. Racemes from leafy stem, plant from

219. Myrsinaceae ^{valuable timber. Tree of moderate size fls purple like, berries} full for fruit - the Quara.

220. Myrsinaceae cult for its fruit - the Quara.

221. Polygoniacae ^{spindle-leaf} tree with pale lvs or rose fls. much crumpled fruit

222. — strong shrub closely related to 207 fls large -

223. Araliaceae sub from perennial root, lvs large, fls in large fragrant compound cymes.

224. Smilacaceae

handsome tall shrub, wood tough, white, fls small. May

225. Eccremocarpus

coarse stem once pinnatifid, next articulated, wood lignified.

226. Gommaceae

heads handsome, with white plumes imbricated like Croton.

227. Scutellariaceae

Nov.

Swampy ditches, common fls white. Bangkok.

228. Scutellariaceae *Alpinia*

wet places & cult., fls large, orange & lemon. rhizome ^{Bangkok} edible

229. Scutellariaceae

cult., frs thin, young racemes, fls not handsome, fruit Bangkok

230. Malvaceae

May

lvs ovate to lanceolate, thick puberulent, white beneath fls rose-color.

231. -

Feb.

cult., fls small in large pyramidal panicles - Bangkok.

232. -

alternate lvs, shrub, fls monopetalous - trumpet-shaped.

233. Malvaceae

hub fls large - sulphur yellow. lvs, palmately divided Bangkok.

234. Sapindaceae

May

3-foliate - stipules sheathing 3-toothed, small hub.

235. Euphorbiaceae

May

more slender & less branched than 23. fls in small clusters.

236. Euphorbiaceae

abrevent, no aroma, fls no apparent heads, in upper axils.

237. Sapindaceae II

May

lvs pair-pinnate 4-7 pairs, fls large, yellow

238. Asmataceae

shrub cult. lvs. 3-foliate and with red berry, fruit white

239. Bapharidaceae

common med - lvs & fls - Racemose in curv.

240. Bapharidaceae *Polianthes viscosa*

common med my need fls, yellow.

241. Leguminosae II *Acacia* ?

lvs twice pair - monate small, spine long, white fls yellow, buds

242. Euphorbiaceae

shrub. cult. monosocial. Fertile fls 6-petaled, staminate

243. Piperaceae *Piper diffusa* ?

common, procumbent med. fls small, fruit in small umbelliferous

244. Anacardiaceae

lvs. cult, with fine acid, yellow, plum-shaped fruit.

245. Compositae

common stiff annual med - heads purple.

246. Apoenmaeae

cult. shrub arborescent, usually drooping - fls white in droop

247. Malvaceae

woody - much branched - annual, fls pink lvs lanceolate

248. Euphorbiaceae

small annual med. similar to 242.

249. Clusiaceae

cult from Singapore, fls pale blue shiny. Cape Flora 2

250. Clusiaceae

common cult everywhere - Cape Flora 2

251. Malvaceae

not creeping med - yellow fls.

252. Lycopodiaceas *clavata*
cult from the Straits, vine - long trailing.

253. Lycopodiaceas
cult from the Straits, erect or ascending.

254. —
true cult.

255. —
true cult

256. Malvaceas *Doris*
true cult.

257. — *Garcinia*
common cultivated mango - stem.

258. Convolvulaceas
procumbent fls faint pink.

259. Convolvulaceas
climbing -

260. Convolvulaceas
climbing on bushes - fls yellow - open.

261. Apoynaceae
fruit used in curries - poison dogs but not man.

262. Convolvulaceas
climbing - fls sulphur yellow - large -

263. Leguminosae I
true with spines - trifoliate, fls red, scarlet oxillium

264. Fernaceae
cult. large spreading bark - fls handsome blue - color.

265. Fernaceae
cult - a small shrub. fls few small - pale pinkish

266. —
cult shrub. with fernlike fragrant foliage.

267. Acanthaceas
spreading woody herb. lvs lanceolate dark. fls pale purple